

MISSOULA DEPARTMENT.

AT THE RESERVATION

Habits and Traits of Character of the Flathead Indians.

FRESH NEWS OF THE DAY

What is Going On in the University City and Its Vicinity—Business on the Northern Pacific.

MISSOULA, Oct. 31.—He who alights from the Northern Pacific train at the little station of Arlee expecting to see crowds of Indians loafing around in gay blankets, is destined to be disappointed. If he is seeking the picturesque he will be disappointed, but if he views the existing conditions in the light in which they appear to those who are working for the welfare of the red man, he will rejoice that the agency Indian of romance has so nearly disappeared from the reservation. In all the four mile drive from Arlee station to the agency—and they are extremely long miles—the visitor will probably not see more than four Indians, and if he sees that many they will not be posing in picturesque attitudes, but will be busy at work on their ranches and will not present any of the appearance of the Indian of Eastern literature. The Indians on the Flathead reservation have, as a rule, taken kindly to the new habits and conditions and many of them have fine ranches, which produce a good crop of grain and besides this they have accumulated small herds of stock which range the open parts of the reservation and the foot hills.

The agency buildings are pleasantly situated near the base of a lofty spur of mountains, with a clear creek rushing merrily along in front of them, from which ditches are run to supply the ranches in the vicinity. In the area enclosed by the high picket fence are the agent's residence, occupied by the family of the late agent, Major Roman, the agency office and store room, the "quarters," large stables, a blacksmith shop and a saw mill. Just outside the enclosure is the mission church, presided over by Father d'Aste. In the rear of this little church is the agency burial ground in which lie the remains of the last of the great war chiefs of the Flatheads, Arlee. His funeral was held at the agency four years ago, but the Indians still recount to the visitor the splendor of the funeral pageant and the large number of whites and Indians who attended the obsequies. About 100 yards from the church is a neat two-story frame building where the Ursuline nuns conduct a kindergarten school for the little Indians and half breeds whose parents can be induced to permit them to attend. But they are not many, for the Indians do not like to see their boys' long hair cut off, and prefer to have them grow up on horseback, in blanket and leggings. Consequently the larger part of the pupils are half breeds.

Some idea of the feeling which is entertained by the Indians regarding the school can be gained from the narration of a little incident which was witnessed Sunday morning after the close of mass. The school children had returned to their building in charge of the sisters and were playing in the yard when three little lads in long hair, braided on the sides, wearing bright blankets and beaded moccasins, crawled upon a huge boulder that is about 50 feet from the school fence. Here they established themselves and peered over the top of their barricade, calling to the little fellows in the yard and cracking jokes at their expense. Finally when a party of girls came out through the gate and started toward the agency buildings, the little rascals pursued them with a volley of stones. Two of these boys were half blooded Indians, but the third had hardly a tinge of bronze on his cheeks, while his hair was soft and brown.

The school at the agency is small when compared with those at St. Ignace mission, where 300 children, mostly of mixed blood, are under the tutelage of the fathers and sisters. But even at the mission the instructors have to contend against the same opposition from the Indians that is experienced at the agency. Considering the tremendous difficulties which confront them on every hand, the work accomplished in these schools is remarkable. The young men and women are instructed in trades and some of them have become accomplished artisans.

There are in all 2,000 Indians on the reservation scattered over many miles of territory. They are in four tribes, the Pen d'Oreille, Kalispel, Kootenai and Flathead, each with its own chief and tribal divisions. The larger part of these Indians are located in the Mission valley, the only ones in the immediate vicinity of the Flatheads, under Chief Charlot and Chief Antoine. These came to the reservation later than the others and are not so well situated as the others, although Antoine's band have good ranches. Charlot's Indians have been on the reservation but three years and have not yet received the fence material and agricultural implements promised them by General Carrington when they were removed from the Bitter Root valley. This tends to make them dissatisfied and renders the task of the agent a difficult one, for he represents to them the government, and it is the government, they say, that has deceived them.

It was with no little curiosity that the STANDARD correspondent visited some of the houses which the government has built for the Indians and in which they live. The curiosity was changed to surprise when the first one—that of Alex Matt, a Piegan halfbreed—had been inspected. Matt is the blacksmith at the agency, and his Indian wife keeps his home in better order than do the wives of many of the laborers in smelting and mining towns. In the center of one of the two rooms stood a cook stove, upon which was simmering the dinner for the family, a stew of beef, carrots, turnips and potatoes. In the other room were the beds, neatly covered with blankets. The floors were tolerably clean and the whole house had an unexpected air of tidiness. The next house visited was that of Chief Charlot. Here the floor was covered with skins and rugs, and three beds were neatly ranged about the room. In the kitchen the same sight was presented that

had been witnessed in Matt's house. The old chief, who is losing his eyesight, sat on the floor of the living room and from there returned the greeting of the correspondent rather gruffly. Matt acted as interpreter, and through him the grim old chief recited his wrongs, real and fancied. He told how he had been induced by false promises to move his people from the Bitter Root valley and how his tribe was suffering from the failure of the government to supply them with materials for starting ranches. He neglected to state that the government offered 10 years ago to establish his tribe upon ranches, to pay them for their Bitter Root land and to settle an annuity upon the chief himself, if they would at that time leave their old home on the Bitter Root, and that he had refused and had only come to the reservation when crowded out by the whites. These facts were supplied by blind Michel, the interpreter at the agency, who has a poor opinion of Charlot and who thinks that the old man has no one to blame but himself for his present predicament. However, the old chief's feelings might be greatly assuaged if the department would fulfill the promises made by General Carrington at the time of the removal of the tribe.

The success of the Indians at ranching is remarkable. Some of them have raised excellent crops of grain this year and they have some fine horses. Just across Mill creek from the agency is a ranch which is owned and operated by two Indian women, an old woman and her daughter. No man has ever done any work on the place since the government work was completed, and the women have a very productive ranch.

Another surprise is the presence of sewing machines in the houses of many of the Indians and the fact that the women use them and make neat garments for themselves and their children. These machines are furnished by the government and the one in Charlot's house gave evidence of constant use.

LOST IN THE BITTER ROOT.

The Adventures of a Party of Three Anaconda Hunters.

MISSOULA, Oct. 31.—Barney McGinley, Chris O'Donnell and Superintendent Dudley of the Anaconda Flaming company are in town to-night on their way home from an eight days' hunting trip in the Burnt Fork country. They killed six deer and grouse unnumbered. They are looking well with the exception of Mr. O'Donnell, and the reason of his emaciated appearance is interesting, as related by Mr. McGinley.

"We started into the hills one morning," said Mr. McGinley, "to try to find some deer. We rode a distance up the mountain and then left our horses, agreeing that the first man to return after 4 o'clock should take the horses to the ranch and the others should come in when they got ready. I started around the base of the hill, while my companions took a course directly over the top. I hunted all day with fair success and returned to where we had left the horses. It was almost dark and I was surprised to find that O'Donnell and Dudley had not returned. However, I went on to the ranch, expecting to find them there. But they had not shown up, nor did they all that night. At the ranch we didn't sleep a wink all night, but kept on the lookout for the wanderers. We fired guns at intervals, hoping to guide them to the house, but they failed to appear. Early in the morning I went into the hills after them, carrying food, milk and whiskey. These I left at a cabin four miles from the ranch where they would be apt to find them if they returned in that direction and then went on to find them if possible. After what seemed many hours they appeared. Chris was as thin as a match, having tramped 25 miles in the roughest country you ever saw and not having eaten anything for 36 hours. Mr. Dudley, being an old woodsman, was not affected by his long fast or by the tramp, and strode along as if out for a stroll. He was fresh and smiling, but O'Donnell was nearly starved and ate like a wolf. He has been eating every since and isn't filled up yet."

According to the story of the two lost men, they tramped until dark and then slept under a tree. In the morning they shot a grouse, which they cooked and ate without salt, and then proceeded to find their way home through the fallen timber. Neither was injured and their friends at the ranch were greatly relieved by their appearance.

Mr. McGinley's only adventure was the shooting of a deer that disappeared from the face of the earth when he hit it. He is certain that he saw the deer and equally positive that he shot it. But when he reached the place where the deer should have been lying there was not even a footprint to show where the animal had gone. He scouts the suggestion that he imagined the deer and his friends use the incident as a deadener to his glowing account of their night in the wilderness without food or shelter.

NOT ALL PESSIMISTS.

A Good Many Missoulians Think the State Won't Go to the Dogs Just Yet.

MISSOULA, Oct. 31.—Crowds of anxious people surrounded the STANDARD's bulletins last night, eagerly waiting for news regarding the final action on the repeal bill. When the vote was announced, there was a general expression of relief that the agony was ended. Considerable surprise was manifested at the smallness of the majority against silver, as it had been generally expected that the goldbugs had mustered greater strength than the vote of last evening would indicate.

There is great diversity of opinion among business and professional men in this city as to the effect which the repeal will have upon the mining interests of the West. A few are inclined to the belief that the price of silver will reach a distressingly low figure, and that it will remain there until future legislation restores the white metal to its rightful place as a monetary standard. The majority of Missoula's citizens, however, are inclined to view the matter in a different light, and are positive in their opinion that the decline in the market

value of silver will be but temporary and that now that the suspense is ended, there will be a steadier tone to the metal market and that silver will range higher during the coming year than it has for the past 12 months. Then, too, it is believed that the copper and the lead markets will improve with the increased steadiness of trade and that Montana will witness a more profitable season than it has known for several years.

One prominent citizen said last evening: "We are not absolutely dependent upon the silver market. Copper, lead and coal are certain to be in good demand and Montana will be all right. With a good lead market, Missoula is sure to enjoy a prosperous year, and I see no reason why we should throw up our hands before we are beaten. The silver fight has only just begun."

AT THE MULLAN TUNNEL.

The Latest Is That Trains Will Be Running Through on Saturday.

MISSOULA, Oct. 31.—There is little that can be learned here as to the condition of affairs at the Mullan tunnel. The engineering department has sent to the superintendent's office encouraging telegrams ever since the cave occurred, and these messages continue to come regularly. As soon as it seems that the slide of loose rock is under control another portion loosens and matters are as bad as ever.

Word was received at the superintendent's office to-night that the tunnel would be open for traffic on Saturday. The Northern Pacific road is being placed in an unpleasant predicament by the accident, as only light and perishable freight can be sent over the Montana Union. There is already a scarcity of wood on the east end of this division, but, although there are 1,000 cords waiting to be loaded near here, nothing can be done at present, as there is a car famine in the Washington grain belt and no cars can be spared for wood unless it is certain that they can be moved at once. Coal is scarce, too, and unless the tunnel is opened soon there will be difficulty in keeping up the supply.

MISSOULA MATTERS.

MISSOULA, Oct. 31.—Senator Hoffman and Colonel Chisholm of Bozeman, in company with Shelley Tuttle of Anaconda, came down from the Riverside ranch this morning. They have spent several days in the Bitter Root valley, and this afternoon are inspecting the University city under the chaperonage of Hons. E. D. Matts and C. M. Cruikshank.

George A. Kain and Mrs. Kain came down from Stevensville this morning to see the buffalo.

Charles A. Peplaw is in town from Bonner today.

J. Dennen of Helena is registered at the Florence.

The energetic manner in which the road taxes are being collected and worked out on the streets has been productive of a decided improvement in the condition of some of the city streets. Higgins avenue is receiving a surfacing of gravel that will make it dry and hard instead of the soft mud hole that it has been for a long time.

An angry courtesan pursuing her "lover" with a brickbat at an early hour this morning kept the night officers busy for a while. She was finally landed in the city jail. She was fined to-day for disturbance.

Emil Miller, as he calls himself, who was last week given 24 hours in which to leave Missoula, couldn't tear himself away from the city and in consequence was escorted to the calaboose last night. His case was to-day continued by Judge Evans.

Ranchmen from the Bitter Root valley report that the crops of that section will be greatly in excess of their expectations last month, as the storms have not damaged the grain as badly as was feared. The fruit crop has been gathered and surpasses that of any previous year, the yield of plums being the only one that is short.

At the Chickamauga.

MISSOULA, Oct. 31.—Out at the Chickamauga mine everything continues to be satisfactory. The stamps are dropping steadily upon good ore and the yield is good. Work was begun yesterday on the new ditch and flume that is to furnish water power to replace steam in operating the mill and it is expected that it will be completed next month.

A New Buffalo.

MISSOULA, Oct. 31.—The Allard buffalo show attracted about 1,000 people to the race track this afternoon, where the cowboys gave an interesting exhibition with the shaggy animals. The herd has been increased since leaving Anaconda by the arrival of a full-blooded calf that was born on the road 48 hours ago. The youngster is lively and strong, and had his picture taken at the driving park this afternoon.

E. O. Chaney of Chicago has taken charge of the Florence hotel laundry. The plant has been thoroughly renovated, new machinery added of the most approved pattern, and the office and working facilities enlarged, making it the largest and most improved plant in the state. Both old and new patrons may depend upon the best and promptest service.

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Trains leave Butte daily at 9 a. m. for Seattle and Puget sound points, Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago and the East; also for points in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Buffet cars containing bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking room, etc., are in the connection with palace dining and sleeping cars. First-class coaches and tourist sleeping cars. Direct connections are made at Wenatchee with steamers for Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country; at Newport for points on the Peind d'Oreille river; at Bonner's Ferry with steamers for Kaslo, Inverworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenai mining district; at Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Beautiful scenery and a road free from dust. Trains for Boulder, Wickes and Helena leave Butte daily at 10:25 a. m. and daily except Sundays at 3:10 p. m. For information or publications apply to J. E. Dawson, general agent, Butte, Mont., or to B. H. Langley, general ticket agent, Helena, Mont.

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A TESTIMONIAL.—The names of persons cured are withheld, but in many instances I have permission to furnish the address on condition of privacy. No letter or names will be published without the consent of the writer. Read the following letter.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 10, 1932.

DR. C. SCHULTZ, City: I desire to make the following statement relative to my case in the hope that other unfortunate sufferers like myself may be equally benefited. I had been suffering for about three years from seminal weakness, lost manhood and nervous prostration, causing melancholy and loss of sleep. My body was covered with ulcers and my forehead being swollen just over the eyebrows so badly as to have the appearance of growing horns. I was unable to obtain more than one hour's uninterrupted sleep at one time. I was unable to eat and meat suffering caused by my disease making it impossible for me to sleep or rest. When my disease first appeared I consulted local physicians without relief. I then attempted to cure myself by using patent medicines, but again failing I consulted and was treated by several American specialists, who also failed to cure me. I was despondent of ever being cured, but a friend of mine recommending you I decided to try once more and so put myself under your care with the result that after only two weeks' treatment I feel like a new man and am able to return to my work. I take pleasure in certifying to this statement before a notary public and will recommend you personally to all my friends and acquaintances.

Subscribed and sworn before me on this 10th day of November, 1932.

G. L. CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

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